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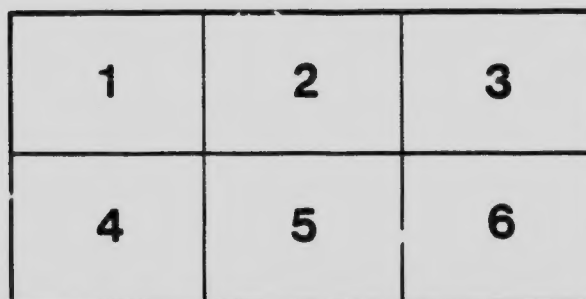
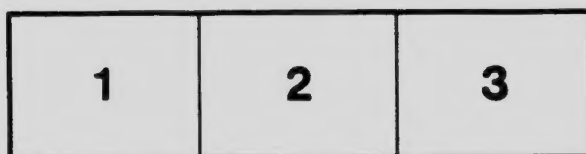
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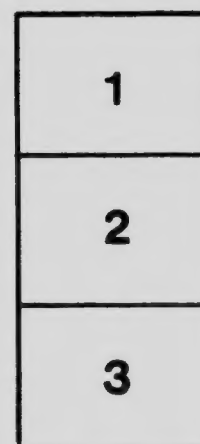
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... 1904 ...

... 1904 ...

..Queenston Cement..



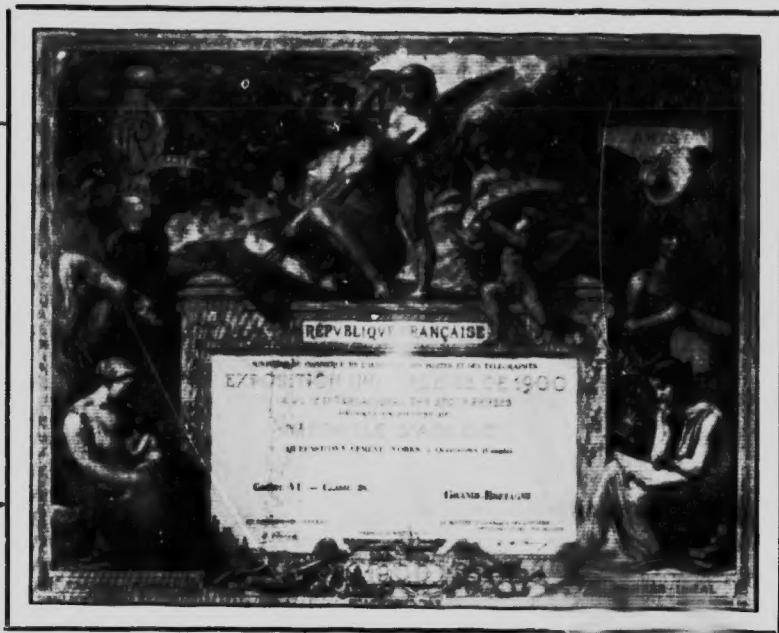
Compliments of

ISAAC USHER, - - - Queenston, Ont.





QUEENSTON CEMENT.



PARIS EXPOSITION, - - 1900.

Introduction

The liberal and increasing patronage extended to us during the past twenty years by the builders of Canada would indicate that Queenston Cement has fully established a reputation for itself as a reliable, uniform cement. Many customers have been with us annually since the first year we embarked in business. This loyalty on the part of scores of old customers makes us sure that our effort to give them the best cement at the lowest price at which it can be manufactured and sold is appreciated. We refer to the testimonials printed in this pamphlet, and cheerfully rest our claim for merits of Queenston Cement on the testimony of the men who have and are using it. Although our new process cement is giving universal satisfaction, we are now making other changes which will still farther improve our product. We invite correspondence from parties who may have any use for building cement, and assure them of the lowest quotations of prices, and the unexcelled quality of our cement.

ISAAC USHER,

Queenston Cement Works.

Advantages of Concrete.

Cement concrete is rapidly displacing all other building materials. While iron and steel oxidize, wood decays, and ordinary masonry crumbles, under the effects of the elements, first grade concrete properly mixed and laid, remains indefinitely in its primal state. It is absolutely fireproof and impervious to moisture and to vermin. It is cheaper because it does not require skilled labor to handle it. Concrete walls are stronger than stone or brick walls, and only half the material required. It is adaptable to all possible forms or shapes and requires no expense of maintenance. Concrete buildings are cooler in summer and warmer in winter than any other. Dwelling houses built of this material are always dry and sanitary. Fire insurance companies quote the lowest rates for carrying risks on buildings erected with cement concrete.

Farm Structures.

Up to twenty years ago, when Queenston cement was first placed on the market, the use of cement for farm buildings was little heard of in Canada. Nearly all of the first important concrete farm structures built in this country were made of this cement. The entirely satisfactory results obtained made a strong appeal to all progressive farmers, and now many hundreds of such structures are in use. Over 90 per cent. of our large output has been used in farm structures, and as we are giving our whole time and energy to the development of the most perfect and practical farm buildings, it is very gratifying to know that our endeavors are appreciated. Concrete, being cheap, durable and convenient, forms an ideal building material for farmers. Barn walls made of concrete are stronger than stone and do not require much more than half the teaming to get material. They also leave from 10 to 15 per cent. more room for stabling. Cement floors are cheaper than \$12 per thousand for plank and sleepers, and are practically permanent, requiring from one to two feet less wall for same height of ceiling. The liquid manure saved by properly bedding stock on cement floors will pay the original cost of the floor in a very short time. Silos, dairy buildings, poultry houses and fruit houses of concrete are by all odds the best that can be built. On sanitary grounds alone, concrete should supersede all other materials for this class of work. Ask for our assistance in helping you arrange labor-saving plans for all sorts of farm buildings. We will be glad to give you the benefit of our experience.

The Dominion Reports of Mineral Production for the past ten years show that the farmers of Canada used during that time more Queenston Cement than the combined output of all other Canadian Manufacturers of natural cement.

Our system of ventilation for farm buildings is being adopted by the leading agriculturists of Canada and the United States. Fully covered by letters patent, but to our patrons we make no charge. It will pay farmers to investigate thoroughly this system of ventilation, as it means money and comfort to themselves and their stock. This system is patented for the benefit of our customers, and for those who use other cement, we make a charge of from twenty five to fifty dollars for every structure where our system of ventilation is used.

We know that some have used our system with other cement, without our permission, and we will yet call on those parties for settlement.

If this system does not meet with your approval, adopt some other, but we strongly advise that all kinds of farm stock should not be exposed to direct drafts in stables.

ample time—the walls would not stand the strain. Now we do not say that the Portland cement was at fault, but there was not enough cement used in the work to make it safe. Although we know of some work built in the same manner with Queenston Cement that has stood for years and is in perfect shape to day, we do not recommend it in any case. It is very bad economy to make two barrels of cement do the work of three and run the risk of losing all after going to the expense of erecting what was intended to be a durable and permanent structure. The proper ratio of cement to gravel depends entirely upon the quality of material. Enough cement must be used to fill the interstices of the gravel and make a close, compact, impervious concrete. This fact must be observed, no matter what kind of cement is used and we ask patrons to use their own judgment in such matters and they will find what we say to be true in every case.

Pointers.

Mix thoroughly all concrete before using any water, and do not use too much water.

All concrete material must be clean and free from earthy matter. It is a waste of time and money to attempt any concrete work without proper materials.

Ramming doubles the strength of all concrete.

Concrete will harden quicker in warm weather than in cold.

No stone should come nearer than two inches to either face of walls.

In no case must concrete be left unused during noon hour or over night.

Ram firmly between stone in centre of wall and the plank, so as to have smooth surface on both faces of wall.

Keep finished work of all kinds wet, during hot weather, so as to prevent checking.

Do not attempt concrete work in frosty weather, unless you can cover so as to protect it thoroughly.

Stable floors that are put in late should be covered with straw or other bedding to protect them from first wear.

All finish for floors must be good, clean, fine gravel or very coarse sand. Fine sand, though clean, must be condemned.

Directions for Mixing Concrete.

The first essential for good, rapid, perfect work, is a good platform of ordinary boards or plank—the larger the better. The platform should be laid level, so that the water will flow evenly through concrete when mixing. No sides should be used on platform.

On this platform place the proper proportions (see specification's page) until the pile is as large as is required to be used at one time. Don't mix more, at any one time, than is required for immediate use. After getting the proportions of gravel and cement on the platform, pile the mixture in a cone shape and then turn it over twice. With shovels, open from the centre to the sides, leaving the mixture about equal all around; pour into the centre two pailfuls of water, turn the backs of the shovels from you and push the mixture from all sides into the water making the shovels go down to the platform every time, so that all the mixture is moistened. This will form a small trench all round in side of the dry mixture. Now pour more water all round in this trench, then push in more dry mixture as before. Repeat this until the mixture is all moistened. Again pile in a cone shape and turn over twice, and the concrete is ready for use. The old plan of us-

ing a box and hoed in mixing concrete is a mistake. When concrete is slushy, the sand and gravel sink to the bottom, and the cement, being lighter, rises to the top. If it is too soft when rammed down at one place it rises in another. This, besides seriously weakening the cement, renders a uniform mixture and thorough ramming impossible.

Foundations.

Excavate to the depth required, at least below frost. Foundations should not be less than eighteen inches wide, and where the ground is soft and springy, increase the width to twenty or twenty four inches, as required. Begin work by spreading concrete two or three inches thick over bottom of foundation, and fill in with stone (if they are available), well rammed down, and kept apart so that concrete may be rammed in gaps between them. Level up to the largest stone with concrete and smaller stone, then put on not less than two inches of concrete, covered by more stone, hammered and rammed as before. On no account put tile or any drain lengthwise under the walls. If drains are needed for surface water, on the outside, or for springs inside, keep some distance from the walls, and, if necessary, pass under them at right angles. Foundations should be finished as nearly level as ground will permit.

Stable Floors.

In making stable floors of all kinds, get grades all properly fixed. Cover the ground, if convenient, with one or more inches of good fine gravel, well rammed, before putting down concrete. Cover this with three inches of rough concrete, gauged six of gravel to one of cement. Ram this good, and put on a finishing coat, one inch in thickness, of two parts clean, coarse, sharp sand, or fine gravel, and one part cement, well also firmly rammed while the lower concrete is still soft. The work can best be done by setting a 2x4 board, or two of them, as a screed, at one end of the building, about 3 feet from the wall, holding the screeding in place by two iron or wooden pins. Run the rough concrete approximately level within an inch of the top of the screeding. Then spread on fine concrete in layers, about one inch thick, rammed, it will be level, with top of screeding. Trowel the surface true to grade. Now move along the screeding, and repeat the process until the floors are finished.

When fine gravel can be obtained these floors may be put on in one coat, three inches thick, mixed three parts gravel to one part cement, and troweled down and finished smooth and true to grade.

Be sure to use a screed that an iron rammer will leave can supply, should be used, so that all concrete, both upper and lower, is thoroughly rammed.

Concrete floors should not be mixed too wet, but should be only sufficiently moist to ram well and to work up to a good finish. In making a concrete stable floor, the utmost care should be taken to have all concrete well rammed.

When setting up under a barn or other building that has been raised, raise the building to the height required, and finish the walls and roof. Then, using the outside plank a little above the bottom of the sill, and keeping the inside plank 3 inches below, and driving the concrete from the inside of the building against the outside plank.



Appendix.



The following pages are devoted to illustrating some developments and modern adaption in the use of Queenston cement, taken from photographs of actual cement building. We would ask those intending to build, to read carefully the letters and to the initials contained herein many of which are entirely unsolicited relative to the merits of Queenston cement.

We are pleased to present our friends and customers with this pamphlet, and have endeavored to make same both interesting and valuable.

Government . . .

and other important work on which Queenston cement has been used:

Welland Canal, Sault Ste. Marie Canal, M. C. R. Railway, T. H. & B. Tunnel
Niagara St. Catharines & Fort George, St. Catharines, Ont.
International Traction Co., Queenston, Ont.

Standard Oil Company, Sarnia, Ont.
Prov. Asylum Buildings, Brockville, Ont.
Town Reservoir, Forest, Ont.
City Sewers, Windsor, Ont.

Below is a list of a few of our regular customers, each of whom use from one to seven thousand barrels Queenston Cement per year:

William Johnston, Northfield Centre, Ont.
George Cheney, Granton, Ont.
Malcolm Taylor, Dutton, Ont.
F. D. Parney, Ridgetown, Ont.
Lenton Purdy, Wardsville, Ont.
Chas. M. Lerman, Amberley, Ont.
Clark & Black, Orillia, Ont.
Duncan King, Belhaven, Ont.
Spicer & Edlyworth, Greensville, Ont.
Mackenzie, Maine & Co., Sarnia, Ont.
R. E. Purdy, Condie, Assa., N. W. T.

Alf. Brown, Picton, Ont.
Wm. Burt, Simcoe, Ont.
D. Mistele, Rodney, Ont.
A. J. Golden, Kingsville, Ont.
John Stewart, Blyth, Ont.
Chas. Irwin, Heathcote, Ont.
Jas. Donnell, Cookstown, Ont.
F. G. Terry, Toronto, Ont.
John Sonley, London, Ont.
G. E. White, Windsor, Ont.
F. Lockwood, Delaware, Ont.



St. Catharines, Ont., Dec. 18, 1903

Isaac Usher,

Queenston, Ont.

Dear Sir,

Having furnished plans and specifications and superintended the construction of buildings erected by you in this city I have watched their progress with unusual interest and must say the setting quality of your cement has surprised me, causing no delay in the progress of the work, while it has made a strong and durable wall. Another very important feature is that partitions in double or semi-detached dwellings are perfectly sound proof and in winter weather should be cold proof, owing to walls fitting so closely to all window and door frames. Also in chimney construction they make a perfect flue at a very small cost.

Yours truly,

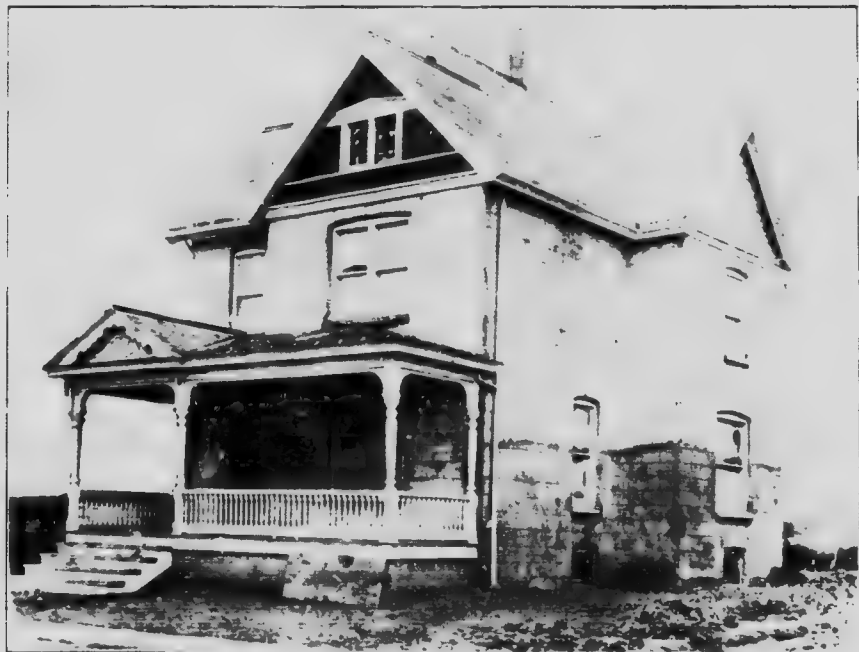
S. G. DOLSON,

Architect

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Architect







House on the corner of the street and the river, built by George W. Brown.



Toronto, Ont., March 12th, 1903.

87 Richmond St., West.

Isaac Usher,

Queenston, Ont

Dear Sir

I have mailed you a photograph of a concrete house I built last year on Empress St., using in same throughout your Queenston Cement. I started the foundation on the 21st day of August under the direction of your Mr. Jones, who with the assistance of three laborers built the entire building including chimney tops, etc., in eleven days, not a brick or stone being used in the whole structure. The cellar walls are 12 inches thick, the cross walls in same 6 in. thick, and all walls above the cellar 9 in. thick. Strips were built in the wall the same as in brick work, then lathed and plastered in the usual way. I must say that I am delighted with the job and consider it superior to either brick or stone for dwellings, factories or other buildings.

Yours truly,

W. H. ESSERY



Residence of E. C. Jones, S. C. 1900



Queenston Cement stands the test of time and weather, as may be seen by the work shown in picture on this page. Mr. Wood used over sixteen car loads of this cement in the construction of his dwelling, barn and farm buildings. All cellar walls, partitions and floors, also kitchen walls and inside partitions and first and second floors are solid concrete. The most of main part and chimneys have outside finish of cement concrete. After ten years time the work is as hard as rock and without a crack or the least sign of shelling off.

The concrete work was done by Mr. John Sonley, London, Ont.

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Residence of George Black, St. Davids, Ont.

St. Davids, Ont., Jan. 3rd, 1903.
Isaac Usher, Esq.,
Queenston, Ont.

Dear Sir,

I enclose photos of my new house built at St. Davids with your Queenston Cement, which speak for themselves. The plans for this building were furnished by Mr. S. G. Dolson, Architect, St. Catharines, Ont. I superintended and assisted in building the concrete work in accordance with the specifications and information given by yourself. In my opinion it is impossible to build as good a house out of any other material than cement concrete. My house is a basement house and is dry, sanitary, and apparently air tight. My furnace keeps every part of the house thoroughly heated with very little fuel. The water for bath room is supplied from a tank in the attic; it has not frozen or given us a particle of trouble in any way. In my opinion cement concrete is the coming material for all kinds of structures, because it is the best and cheapest.

Yours truly,

GEO. N. BLACK



QUEENSTON CEMENT. During the past week, a "Farmer's Advocate" representative had the pleasure of calling on Mr. Isaac Usher of Queenston, Ontario.

Mr. Usher's house is a very pretty two-story residence, commandingly situated a short distance from his mammoth works. It exemplifies more strongly than any words could tell the interesting fact that cement makes a city home possible in the country, and at a cost far below brick. Warm and dry in winter, Mr. Usher's house is also cool in summer. Not a crack appears in any part of the structure, the twelve-inch outer walls, the six-inch partitions, four-inch woodshed and furnace-room floors, the arches, window sills and chimneys, all being perfect models of solidity. A house built of cement adapts itself to any kind of decoration, and, as those who have seen Mr. Usher's residence will admit, cannot be excelled in the qualities which give a home its ideal attractiveness.

From "Farmer's Advocate," April 1st, 1903.



Cheese Factory at Mountain View, Ont. Built with Quakerstown Cement in 1900. A. B. G. Co. Ltd. Bldg.

Mountain View, Ont., Nov. 25, 1903

Mr. Alf. Brown.

Pictou, Ont.

Dear Sir:—

This is to certify that the cement cheese factory you put up for us in the township of Ameliasburgh is giving perfect satisfaction. We feel satisfied that the workmanship would be hard to excel. Mr. Pullow, the chief instructor for the Eastern Division of the Fairymen's Association, pronounced it as being one of the best built factories in the Dominion of Canada and that it was a credit to any community. We also feel safe in stating that all Quakerstown Cement structures on floors and roofs when put up by you in this vicinity are giving perfect satisfaction.

Yours truly

The Mountain View Cheese and Butter Association No. 451

J. G. Simonds, President
A. J. Porter, Secretary
James R. Anderson, Treas.



FIGURE 1. N. Y.

The building is a rectangular structure, 12 ft. high, 12 ft. wide, and 24 ft. deep. It is built of concrete and has a flat roof. The building is situated on a flat, open area. The building is a simple, functional structure, designed for cold storage. The building is a rectangular structure, 12 ft. high, 12 ft. wide, and 24 ft. deep. It is built of concrete and has a flat roof. The building is situated on a flat, open area. The building is a simple, functional structure, designed for cold storage.

It is 3 ft. deep and 24 ft. wide. The walls above foundations are 12 ft. thick, with outside pilasters 12 ft. high, 12 ft. wide, and 24 ft. deep. The walls are 12 ft. wide to top. In our opinion, the walls and floors could not be better. There is not a crack in the walls or any kind of deterioration. About the end of October, 1914, the building was filled with apples and other fruit, and the

stories to their utmost capacities. It is simply marvelous that such green walls should stand this enormous strain, besides the heavy hoisting machinery. The upper story is filled by elevator which is operated by an electric motor. The walls of this building to our astonishment, seem to be as far as we can observe, frost proof. The only difficulty that we have experienced so far this winter is to keep the temperature low enough. As you know, we were obliged to commence filling the first story one or two days after you started the cement floor, so as to give it some protection with a few boards on which the barrels were handled. A short time ago we finished shipping these apples and are pleased to say that we found the floor in perfect condition without a mark on it, and as hard as granite. Whilst we are thoroughly convinced that this is the best kind of a building that can be built for cold storage purposes, its cost is fully forty per cent less than any other estimate we could obtain. We heartily commend the ideas and plans for concrete structures and the perfect workmanship and quality you displayed in putting up our building for us.

MILLAR BROS.

The Millar Bros. have installed electric fans for changing and regulating temperature, the first in use in this country for cold storage, and are giving perfect results.



Charles Beck, Ont.

Oullia, Jan. 2, 1902.

Isaac Usher, Esq.,

Queenston, Ont.

Dear Sir

Enclosed is a photo of a store I built last summer with your Queenston Cement. The building is 20x40 and 30 ft. high to an base, which was $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide. The walls are 12 in. to first joist, 10 in. to second joist and 9 in. thick for top story.

I had the walls plastered on inside and painted on outside and hooked out. The cost for labor and material, including the preparing and putting in of the joists as we went along with the work, was \$345.00, three hundred and nineteen dollars.

I find the building comfortable and easy to keep warm and feel satisfied that I have a much better building than either brick or stone would make and much cheaper.

Wishing you every success in the extension of your cement, not only to farmers, but also to any who wish to build stores, houses or any such structure.

I am, yours truly,

T. B. CRAMP





Photo of Capt. F. H. L. ...



John of Andrew Gilmore, Atholston, Quebec.

Atholston, P.Q., Dec. 11th, 1902.

Isaac Usher,

Queenston, Ont

Dear Sir :

I used your Queenston Cement in basement walls and floors of my new barn in 1901 and found it a success and most satisfactory in every particular. Your cement is equal to, if not better than any Portland on the market and a half cheaper. I prefer the walls to any stone I have seen, and can heartily recommend your cement to my brother farmers for all kinds of farm structures.

Yours truly,

ANDREW GILMORE

Mountain View Stock Farm

1902.

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MORE



Barn of W. E. Chadsey, Wellington, Ont. Built in 1898 by Mr. Brown, Picton, Ont., Sales-Agent for Queenston Cement Co., Picton, Ontario.

Wellington, Ont., Dec. 1st, 1902

Isaac Usher,

Queenston, Ont.

Dear Sir,

The concrete walls and floors you built us in 1898 for barn 40 x 2 are hard as rock. No more stone walls for us.

Yours truly,

W. E. CHADSEY.

This was Mr. Brown's first attempt at concrete work, and from the neat and careful work done on this job his work has grown in popularity as will be seen by the amount of Queenston Cement he has handled since then, commencing with all brands of cement and all sorts of construction. In 1898, he used 500 barrels. In '99, 1,250 barrels. In 1900, 2,500 barrels. In 1901, 4,000 barrels. In 1902, 6,000 barrels. And for 1903 at present writing the amount is considerably above any previous year, which speaks volumes for the brand.



Silene dioica L. - *Silene dioica* L.

EXPERIENCE WITH CEMENT

Wm. and Ed. Smellic write us:

In 1892 we built a new barn on our farm near Norval, in Hulton county. The barn is 60x100 feet, 14 ft. wide full we put in floors of Portland cement, masons from Ely attended the work, which nearly broke up the first winter, and was a great failure. In the fall of 1894 we decided to replace our entire floor except a few stalls, with quickset cement. Mr. Fisher, stables to our farm, having as he says done the work, and we had the advantage of his several years' experience, I fully expected not a bad result. It was quite different however, and the material of purchase was inferior. Some good concrete was used in one or two places, but the rest was poor. Part of it was made at the local mill, and part was brought in from a distant place, so that we are

compelled to replace them. Substituting in these floors in 1894, we have built various structures on them every year since using Quast cement, and we have never used a shovelful of it in any kind of structure that is not just as good as it can be. In 1896 we built a square concrete silo, 15 feet square and 30 feet high, which is first class. We have talked it over time and time again, have not had one pound of waste in it. In 1900 we had no more than our silo would hold, so we had a small tub silo 10x10 feet in diameter, 10 feet high, perfectly clean on the inside. We say that although the concrete work is a structure, it is as good as with our cement. We have not a crack in it, and it is as strong as yet. I don't think you can get a better concrete structure.

For further information, contact:

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Barn of R. Corley, Belgrave, Ont. Close to a Lodge of Border of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle

Belgrave, Ont., Dec. 19, 1903.

Isaac Usher,

Queenston, Ont.

Dear Sir:—

I have used about two car loads of your Queenston cement in concrete work which has given highly satisfactory results. The main building is 57x91 ft. walls one ft. thick and 10 feet high above ground and the addition is 20x15 ft. with walls ten inches thick and eight feet high above ground. All walls are sound and solid without a check, which gives me a good dry, frost and rat proof stable. The floors are all made of your cement, and I have had heavy horses well shod standing on them for two years without leaving a mark. Also have your ventilation system which I think is fine. In addition to the above I have a foundation for drive house 26x50 and cellar floor and cistern for house, all of which are satisfactory in every way.

Yours truly,

R. CORLEY



W. P. NILES, School, W. P. Niles, Washington, Ont.



QUARTERMASTER'S BUILDING, U. S. ARMY, CAMP BAKER, ALASKA.

1944

The first test
I conducted
was to see
if I could
find a way
to make
the most of
my time.
I found that
the best way
to do this was
to work
on my own
time.

1111



I have about 1000 to 1500 room
nos. in a 10000 sq. ft. concrete
Main Mall walks and flooring through
out, discharges sets, ping pong tables
and other tanks are all made with con-
crete and are perfect. I would pre-
fer that this could be sold. The
rent is about 10000 monthly. I am
pressured to have to even sell. I
am in 2000 ft. and I am in a
good area about 12000 sq. ft. I
am in a good area. I am in a
good area. I am in a good area.
I would strongly advise you to
try to find to write a letter
through the works of a good. Be-
cause I used with my own. I am
trying to write you. I am
trying to write you. I am
trying to write you. I am

CHARLES M. LANNAN



Brantford, Ont., Feb. 16, 1903

H. M. Vandegrift,

Cambridge, Ont.

Dear Sir,

The six sided cement silo built for
 you at Cambridge, Ont. of Queenston
 Cement, manufactured by Mr. Isaac
 Fisher, for which you are agent, in
 the quantity has proved a complete
 success. It keeps the ensilage well
 and there to stay, will not rot
 nor blow down, and will be as
 good in fifty years as it is now. The
 best was a little more than a wood
 silo, but the lasting quality will
 make it far cheaper in the future
 than any wooden silo that can be
 built. I strongly recommend
 Queenston Cement for any purpose
 where a concrete foundation, stable
 walls and floors are required. Writing you
 again, I remain

Yours truly

THOS. A. GOOD



Bryson, Quebec, Dec. 14, 1903

Isaac Usher,

Queenston, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I am sending a photo of my new farm showing concrete basement walls made of your Queenston Cement. The work is most satisfactory to me. Concrete as a building material is way ahead of stone or brick, and I heartily recommend your cement to anyone who contemplates building.

Thanking you for past favors, I am,

Yours truly,

JOHN STEWART



THE OLD BARN, NO. 100



Home of H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville, Ont.

Cainsville, Feb. 17, 1903.

Isaac Usher, Esq.,

Queenston, Ont.

Dear Sir:—

Two years ago I decided to place a basement wall under my barn which is 30x70 ft. and after inspecting some of the work done by yours and other firms decided to use Queenston Cement Concrete. It has fulfilled my expectations in every particular, being strong, frost proof, dry, durable and of an attractive appearance. The foundations were put in below the frost line using rough stone and concrete and on this were built the walls nine ft. high and one ft. thick. I also built a cistern under the driveway (a double driveway) which is 22 ft. long, 7 ft. 6 in. wide and 5 ft. 9 in. deep, built entirely of concrete and arched with the same. My floors—horse stable, cow stable and pig pen—as mine is a combination of these as well as feed mangers for the pig troughs, door sills, and window sills are all of your Cement and are giving perfect satisfaction. I also put in the Usher Ventilating System which I consider complete and very inexpensive—the whole cost not exceeding seven dollars.

Very truly yours,

H. M. VANDERLIP



Another view of M. Vazolo's building showing grid with ventilation pipes.



Marquette, Mich. - concrete foundation of Mr. Jackson - N. K. and the Lake - Ont.



FIGURE 10

Brantford, Ont., Feb. 20, 1903

Eugene Usher,

Queenston, Ont

Dear Sir

I have used your Queenston Cement in building my horse barn last year, and consider it first class. Concrete is away ahead of stone or brick work and much cheaper, and any farmer can build his own wall.

Yours truly

T. A. COX

20, 1903

on Cem
own last
est class
stone or
per, and
own wall

A COX



Hderton, Ont., Oct. 26, 1903.

Isaac Usher,

Queenston, Ont.

Dear Sir:

My barn walls built last year by your Mr. John Sonley with Queenston Cement are without a flaw, not the least sign of a scale or check about them. The frost does not come through them so that stables are always warm and comfortable for the stock. I also had the approach (12x20) built and arched over this year with your cement. We used about 150 barrels Queenston cement in all walls and floors which give the best satisfaction.

Yours truly,

MARTIN ROBERTS



W. M. Blair and family in front of the barn.

Filed M. S. Oct. 27, 1903

10-28-03

W. M. Blair

42-

W. M. Blair and family in front of the barn.

MRS. ANN BLAIR



Barn Raising on Queenston. Cement concrete walls built by Messrs. John Sonley & Son, London, Ont.



THE OLD BUILDING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



FIGURE 1. N. N. Moore's house, 1000 E. 1st St., Minneapolis, 1907. (N. N. Moore, ca. 1907)



Fig. 1. A winter scene in Wood Lake, St. Francis, Mo. Showing one particular type of cedar root which is the strongest and toughest that can be found.



Barn of P. L. Moor, Nilstown, Ont.

Nilstown, Ont., Dec. 14, 1903.

Esau Usher,

Queenston, Ont.

Dear Sir

Last year I built walls for my
Farm basement of your Queenston
Cement which has given great satis-
faction. They are in perfect condi-
tion, being both dry and very hard.
My walls were built for seven cents
per cubic foot for all cement and
labor, which I think is very much
cheaper than brick or stone. I al-
so had them blocked off on outside
which adds to the appearance very
much. I will recommend your cem-
ent to any parties building base-
ments &c., as I am well satisfied
with mine.

Yours truly

P. L. MOOR



Kingsville, Ont., Dec. 1, 1903.

Isaac Usher

Queenston, Ont.

Dear Sir

In view of your letter of recent date I am pleased to tell you that the concrete arch bridges and all other work built of Queenston Cement in this section are giving perfect satisfaction.

Yours truly

A. J. GOLDEN

QUEENSTON CEMENT CO. LTD., QUEENSTON, ONT. KINGSVILLE, A. J. GOLDEN

Our octagon concrete silo 12x29, inside measure, cost \$104.40 for cement and labor. The ensilage keeps perfectly in the corners and is satisfactory in every way.

Signed,

F. P. JOHNSON,
Moscow, Ont.

I have used Queenston Cement for a wall and floor and consider it better and cheaper than stone walls. It gives more room and is drier hence healthier for stock.

Signed,

JOHN H. HOLGATE,
Foxboro, Ont.

Isaac Usher, Queenston, Ont.

Thorpe, Ont., Jan. 1st, 1903

Dear Sir: I built octagon concrete silo 12x30 ft. inside measure, with 36 barrels Queenston Cement, under your Mr. Alf Brown's instructions and the silo and ensilage is all that could be desired.

Yours truly,
A. M. SCOUTON

I have two barns with basement under each, one made of stone and the other with Queenston Cement, and I find the concrete is drier, cheaper, healthier and better in every way. Have also a concrete cistern under approach to barn which is very satisfactory.

Wooler, Ont., Feb. 7th, 1903.

Yours truly,
WALTER ADAMS.

We have plenty of stone near our barn, and built concrete walls 30x112x8, and 28 perches of footings (160 perches) for same price I could build stone wall without footings (138 perch) and have 2000 cubic feet more room, which is certainly very satisfactory.

D. L. JONES,
Trenton, Ont

This is to certify that the 67 barrels of cement that I got from your agent Mr. Center, and put down by Mr. Bailey is giving me the best of satisfaction. I have some very heavy cattle on the floor and it is as sound as the day it was finished.

Snelgrove, Ont., March 1, 1903.

A. GIFFEN

Enterprise Ont. Jan. 19, 1903.

I have used the leading brands of cement on the market and find the Queenston barrel does as much permanent work as a barrel of any brand and is much cheaper.

Signed,

W. H. VANNEST.

Gladstone, Ont., Nov. 18, 1903.

Isaac Usher, Queenston, Ont.

Dear Sir:—In 1892 I built my barn walls of your Queenston Cement, and cement work being new in this section at that time we made a mistake in the proportions and mixed the concrete one part Queenston Cement to ten parts gravel. But all work is as solid as a rock to day and better work cannot be made. I also used your cement this season in building a pig pen 30x60 ft., and I would use no other material for basement walls, etc.

Yours truly,

ELGIN MARSH

Sunbury, Ont., Dec. 24, 1903.

Isaac Usher, Queenston, Ont.

Dear Sir:—I use of Queenston and Portland cement for stable floors, both brands with the same specifications and find the Queenston every as strong and durable as the Portland and far cheaper.

Yours truly,

JOHN GREENLEES

Isaac Usher, Queenston, Ont.

Dear Sir:—Your cement has given me perfect satisfaction.

Yours truly,

J. E. ANGLIN

USHER'S QUEENSTON CEMENT

I think it a very great pity that our forefathers had not known of this material long ago and had used a material similar to our own instead of putting in plank floors, which have been an expense and a nuisance to their descendants and a cause of untold loss in the saving of money. Had they done this the Canadian farmers would have been thousands of dollars better off than they are to day.

F. W. HODGSON,

Dominion Live Stock Commissioner

Isaac Usher,

Queenston, Ont.

Dear Sir :-

I built my silo with your Queenston Cement in 1901. It is round, 11 ft. in diameter and 30 ft. high. Cost \$125. We have filled it for two seasons and find that it keeps the ensilage in first class condition. I have built four other silos similar to mine and they are all giving entire satisfaction. The cement silos are far superior to those constructed of wood because there is no waste of ensilage, and when once built they are everlasting.

Belhaven, Ont., Jan. 31, 1903.

Yours truly,

DUNCAN KING.

Isaac Usher,

Queenston, Ont.

Dear Sir :-

It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that I write to let you know that the floor we put in with your cement is giving the best of satisfaction. I was told by some agents that Portland was the best and only cement to use. One of my neighbors has Portland cement floors and he tells me that I have the best floor in this county. When I need cement again it will be your cement, and no other, for it is not only the cheapest but the best. Your plan of laying cement is complete, and I must say that you have been up to your appointments every time.

Mayfield, Ont., Feb. 28, 1903.

Yours truly,

MATTHEW ROBINSON.

Isaac Usher, Queenston, Ont. :

Dear Sir :- In the fall of 1900 I laid stable floors with Portland and Queenston Cement gauged in same proportions with gravel and find the Queenston barrel will do as much work and is just as durable as the Portland barrel, although I was led to believe by interested parties that this was not true, but am forced to admit the proof in my own stables.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 19, 1903.

Yours truly,

D. D. ROGERS, Ex M.P.

Isaac Usher, Queenston, Ont. :

Dear Sir :- The cement concrete bee-house and cellar 25x30 ft. built with your Queenston Cement has proved highly satisfactory. Under your instruction the building was put up by a man inexperienced in the work, and the cost was not two thirds that of brick. The walls when struck ring like burnt pottery. When constructing the building some said the cement was too cheap to be good but this apparent disadvantage has been overcome by the result. I am satisfied we have a wall, cheaper, dryer, less conductive and more durable than brick. Another specialist in bee keeping pronounced the cellar perfect and intends to construct one like it.

Brantford, Ont., Nov. 25, 1903.

Yours truly,

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Aldboro, Ont., Dec. 24, 1903.

Esau Fisher, Queenston, Ont.:

Dear Sir:—Your letter to hand asking for photo of my new house. I am very sorry to inform you that the verandah is not on yet, in fact my house is not completed, but as soon as it is in proper shape I will be pleased to send you one. My house is 32x39 ft., full two stories and seven foot basement. Basement wall is 12 inches thick, first story 10 in. and second story 8 in. thick. Queenston Cement was used exclusively and the work was done by Mr. L. D. Parney of Ridgetown. I have a first-class wail without a crack in it, as hard as granite, and I am very sure I have as good a house as can be built of any kind of cement, and I have used both Portland and Natural cement in my barn walls and floors. Thanking you for past favors, I remain,

Yours truly,
THOS. N. HAVENS.

Cocksville, Ont., March 5, 1903.

Esau Fisher, Queenston, Ont.:

Dear Sir:—In the spring of 1902 I decided to raise my barn and put a concrete wall under it. I purchased the Queenston Cement from Geo. M. Carter of Beaverton, and with the assistance of Mr. Jones we built the wall in six days. My barn is 70x36 ft., and the wall looks well and is as hard as rock. I think I have as good a wall as there is in this county at far less cost than any other. We floored the stable and in a few days put our stock on it: the horses and cattle have been on it ever since and there is not a flaw in the whole job. We used in all 105 barrels cement and the total cost for walls and floor was \$150.00. I would recommend your cement to anyone who intends to build, and I must say that the whole transaction has been very satisfactory to me.

Yours truly,
B. GOODHSON.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 6, 1903.

Esau Fisher,

Queenston, Ont.

I have used and sold a very large quantity of your Queenston Cement, having supplied most of the cement used in building our city sewers. We have miles and miles of sewers built with your cement and I have yet to hear the first complaint.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE E. WHITE,
Dealer in Builders Supplies.

Dear Sir:—I floored stables 10x20 ft. with Queenston and Star Portland Cement, gauged in same proportions, and after three days wear and use no difference.

J. M. SPAFFORD,
Camden, East, Ont.

"We have used your cement for the construction of a concrete silo, also for barn wall and floors. I find it answers the purpose perfectly."

HON. JOHN DRYDEN,
Ontario Minister of Agriculture.

On Empress Crescent, just west of Dunn-avenue, there is a pretty little house, the walls of which are built of concrete. There is not a joint or a crack in them, and it is the first house of its kind to be built in this way. It took two men eleven days to build the walls and the cost is a third less than it would have been had brick been used. The window sills and chimneys are of concrete also, and the builder W. H. Essery, of Dunn avenue, says there is not a dollar's worth of skilled labor on the house outside of the carpentering and plumbing.

It took 125 barrels of Queenston cement, and \$80 worth of pit gravel, Mr. Essery says, to build the walls, and outside of the cost of employing a few ordinary laborers, for skilled men are not required, there was no further expense attached to their construction. Mr. Essery says it is likely that a company will be organized to build concrete houses and sell them on monthly payments.

Hundreds of people have visited the house on Empress Crescent, and Mr. Essery has decided to allow people to go through it on Wednesday and Thursday and Thursday evening.

(From "Toronto World," Nov. 18th, 1902.)

A GOOD SILO. Fred H. A. Sharon, Elgin Co., Ont., writes: "I notice in the 'Farmer's Advocate' that there is considerable discussion about different kinds of cement for farm buildings. I believe I can claim the honor of building the first concrete silos in Canada. In the spring of 1894 I built three silos and walls and floors under my barn. Mr. Usher, Sr., of Usher's Queenston cement have been built a little smoother, it is impossible for any cement or any other material to be better. I am satisfied that no cement can be any better, and I think it would pay my fellow farmers who contemplate building any sort of concrete structures to correspond with Mr. Usher."

(From "Farmer's Advocate," Aug. 15, 1902.)

Isaac Usher, Queenston, Ont.:

Dear Mr. Usher, Mr. Hodson authorizes me to say that he has used large quantities of your cement on his farm at Myrtle. He built his cellar walls and floors with it, and after being in use for six years they are to day in perfect condition. The concrete is very hard and shows no sign of cracking or scaling off. He says that he has probably the best cellars in the County of Ontario. They are cool in summer, warm in winter, and perfectly dry at all times. He has used Queenston Cement to floor his cattle and swine barns, and also to floor his dairy, which latter, as you very well know, is one of the most severe tests to which any cement can be put, and it has proven itself perfectly satisfactory in every particular.

Mr. Hodson is not in the habit of lending his name to any business enterprise, but he says if he can in any way contribute to the business success which you so richly deserve, he will be only too glad to do so.

You are the pioneer in introducing the use of cement concrete for farm structures, and it is needless to say that the use of cement for building purposes, and especially for stable floors, has been a boon to the Canadian stockmen.

If there is one cement manufacturer that more than another deserves the confidence and support of Canadian farmers, you are the man.

Yours very truly,

A. P. KETCHEN,

Secretary Live Stock Commissioner

